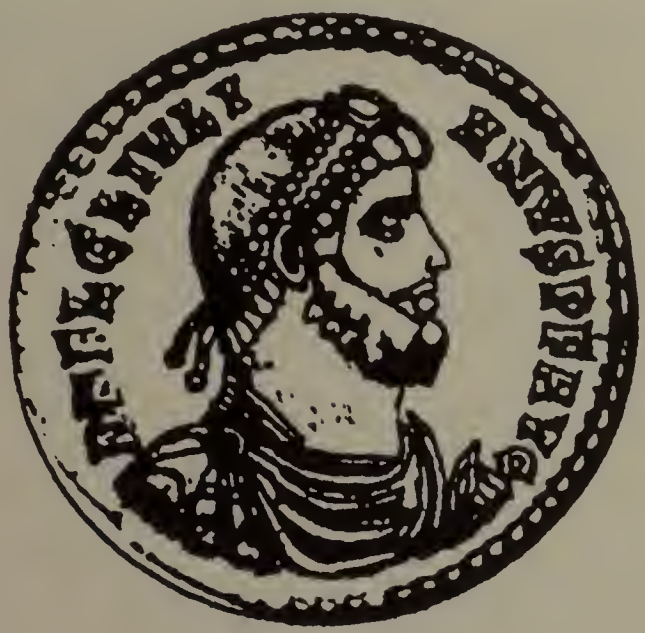
MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 21 **JULY, 1996**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Dr. Marshall Faintich	*Astronumismatic Connection between Constantine the Great and Julian II*	*4*
John A. Bush	*Abel Buell's Connecticut Coppers*	*9*
Scott Lowenbaum	*Made for America: A Look at Colonial Coins*	*12*
Cay & Malcolm Thompson	*Paper Cents*	*13*
Michael G. Pfefferkorn	*Ottoman Coinage In Europe*	*16*

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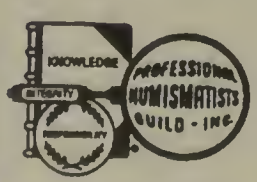

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MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 21 **JULY, 1996**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652

CONTENTS

Current Officers		2
Watson, Jim	M. N. S. President's Report	3
Dr. Marshall Faintich	Astronumismatic Connection between Constantine the Great and Julian II	4
------	A Missouri Record	8
John A. Bush	Abel Buell's Connecticut Coppers	9
Scott Lowenbaum	Made for America: A Look at Colonial Coins	12
Cay & Malcolm Thompson	Paper Cents	13
Michael G. Pfefferkorn	Ottoman Coinage In Europe	16

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Arch City	15
Belleville Coin Shop	Inside Back Cover
B & N Coins	Outside Back Cover
Capital Plastics	14
Dansco	15
Midwest Money	Outside Back Cover
St. Louis Rare Coins	Inside Front Cover
Harry Swarthout	Inside Back Cover

GUIDE TO AREA ACTIVITIES

Ancient Coin Study Group	26
Future Numismatic Events	11
Mercantile Money Museum	8
Metro East Numismatic Groups	14
Missouri Numismatic Society	28
St. Louis Numismatic Assn.	14
World Coin Club of Missouri	27

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the

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

which will be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant.

M.N.S PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By Jim Watson

Welcome to all of the dealers, members, and guests. With your support, we are able to provide the numismatic community with one of the finest coin shows in mid-America. Thanks again are due to John Foster, John Bush and their many volunteers, without whose time and energy, our show would not be possible. Our society is built on the principle that we are a community of numismatists and collectors who elect to serve the community by sharing expertise and energy.

The Missouri Numismatic Society supports activities that are unique among state and local numismatic organizations. Growth and progress necessitate change. We have closed the library at 5005 S. Grand Avenue and placed all library materials in the main branch of the St. Louis County Library at 1640 S. Lindbergh near Clayton Rd. The M.N.S. has retained ownership of the collection which will now be professionally catalogued. Although this process will take about eighteen months, all books, catalogues, and journals are accessible to members who show their membership card at the reference desk of the library. Eventually members will be able to request that books be sent to their nearest branch library within the county library system.

The M.N.S. board is committed to enlarging the library and voted to spend additional funds, beyond the annual budget earned from the annual coin show, to buy authoritative, standard books not in our collection. As always, member needs receive priority. Members are encouraged to suggest book purchases to our book/library committee members: Michael Pfefferkorn (chairman), David Grant and Terry Schaab.

This is the twenty-first annual journal. Last year Michael and Sandra Pfefferkorn complied an annotated twenty-year index so members could use previous issues more easily. Back issues are available from Russell Vogelsang. The Missouri Journal of Numismatics encourages publication of research by both the advanced numismatist and the novice collector.

Finally, thanks to the officers and the board members who are guiding the society towards the twenty-first century.

If you are not a member, consider joining the M.N.S. With your support as a member, we will be able to initiate new programs to meet the technology and expanded needs of the future.

Astronumismatic Connection between Constantine the Great and Julian II

by Dr. Marshall Faintich

(Portions of this article are excerpts from the author's book, Symbolic Messengers of Medieval Man. New findings presented here are discussed on the Internet at http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/symbolic_messengers)

Besides the fact that Constantine the Great (307-337 A.D.) and Julian II (360-363 A.D.) were both fourth century emperors of Rome, astronomical and other commemorative symbols on their coins link these two rulers in an unusual way. While Constantine was the first Roman emperor to endorse Christianity, Julian II favored older pagan religions, and his rejection of Christianity caused the Church to label him as "the Apostate." But from the earliest days of Christianity until the end of the Medieval period, astrology and religion co-existed with varying degrees of Church approval. And divine celestial events were commemorated by both emperors on their respective coinage.

Constantine the Great

Until the end of the third century, religious portrayal on Roman coinage was in the form of either Roman deities or pontifical and sacrificial instruments. The first representation of Christianity on Roman coinage was in the form of the Labarum, or Christian banner, on coinage struck in 327 A.D. by Constantine. The cross did not become popular as a design type until the fifth century.

Constantine, who had ruled in Gaul from 306 as the Caesar of the western half of the Roman Empire, planned to invade Italy against the armies of Maxentius that outnumbered his own by a factor of four. Nevertheless, Constantine invaded northern Italy, and on 28 October, 312, Maxentius was defeated and killed at the Battle of Milvan Bridge (Saxa Rubra). The next year Constantine and Licinius issued the Edict of Milan which granted religious tolerance to the empire. In 324, Constantine defeated Licinius and became emperor of both halves of the Roman Empire, and Christianity was officially commended.

Constantine had been convinced that his victory at Milvan Bridge was a result of divine Christian intervention. According to his biographer Eusebius, Constantine had seen the vision of a fiery cross in the sky above the setting sun, and the inscription hoc signo victor eris (under this sign you will be victorious). In his sleep later that night, Christ appeared and commanded him to make a likeness of the cross and use it as a safeguard in battle. According to Lactantius, tutor to the eldest son of Constantine, a second vision occurred when Constantine was encamped near Milvan Bridge. Again, he was directed to place the sign of Christ on his shields, and he ordered the Christogram, a combination of the Greek letters chi and rho, to be placed on the helmets, shields, and standards (the Labarum) of his soldiers.

The reverse of a bronze coin of Constantine struck at Constantinopolis in 327-328 A.D. portrays the Labarum standing upon a serpent (evil). The inscription, SPES PVBLICA, means "The Hope of the People." Above the Labarum is the Christogram. And on the Labarum only one symbol is found: three pellets. Some interpret the three pellets to represent the three sons of Constantine, but an astronomical explanation may be more likely.

Constantine
(327-328 A.D.)

Constantine II (336 A.D.)

Coinage of Constantine II depicts a Labarum portraying a Christogram on a stand containing three pellets. Although the three pellets may be purely decorative, rather than a reference to a celestial event, there is certainly a strong relationship to the three pellets and Christogram on the Labarum depicted on coinage of Constantine the Great. The three pellets on the coinage of Constantine II would probably not refer to himself and his two brothers.

Additional evidence, however, can be shown to confirm that the three pellet motif found on the Labarum of the early Christian coinage of Constantine was indeed a significant symbol of the period. A common reverse design of bronze coinage issued between 330-335 A.D. portrays Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf. Roman legend held that the twins had been cast onto the bank of the Tiber River by King Amulius but were found and nurtured by the she-wolf. Romulus would later establish the city of Rome. Above the wolf and twins are two stars. Perhaps these stars represented the two capitals of the Roman Empire: Rome and the new city of Constantinople.

Romulus and Remus

On most of the coins of this type, the field of the coin between the two stars is blank. However, some varieties contain commemorative symbols between the stars. For example, a Christogram, palm branch, and a wreath may represent Christianity, peace, and victory, respectively. And on another coin, three pellets in a straight line are found between the stars. There can be little doubt that the three pellet motif was significant on Roman coinage and was representative of an important event.

For the month prior to the victory at Milvan Bridge, Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter formed various shapes in a three planet conjunction in the southwestern

Christogram

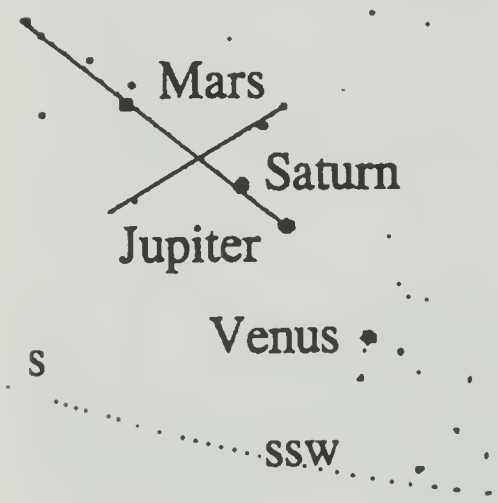
Palm Branch

Wreath

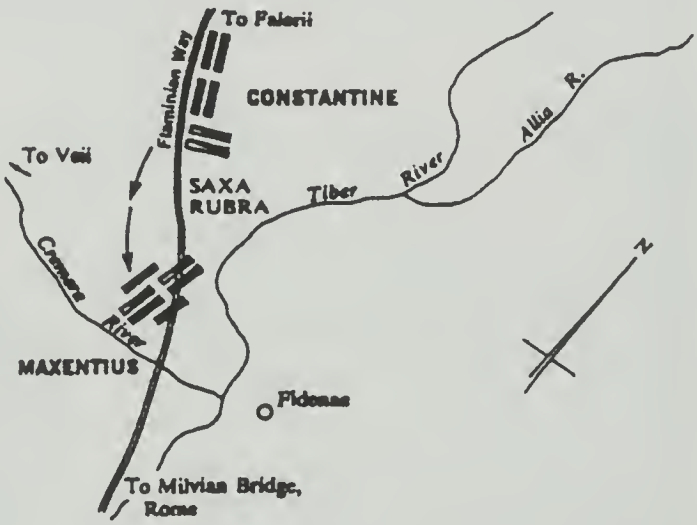
Three Pellets

sky just after sunset. And Venus would have been visible just above the horizon. At their tightest grouping, on 9 October, 312, the trio of planets were in a 3-degree triangle. On 27 October, 312, the eve of the battle, all four planets formed a nearly straight line.

Venus was in the constellation Sagittarius, and Mars was in Capricorn. If one considers the brighter stars that may have been visible along with the planets on the eve of the battle, the cross in the heavens may be visible. As the sun



27 October 312 A.D.



The Battle of Milvan Bridge (Saxa Rubra)

set on the eve of the battle, the trio of planets would have been visible in the south-southwestern sky, with Mars almost due south.

The troops of Naxentius were encamped nine miles north of Rome at Saxa Rubra, to the south-southeast of the troops of Constantine. The next day, Constantine led his troops to the south, in the direction where the three planets were at sunset the day before, in order to attack the western flank of Maxentius. If the three planets were a part of the vision of Constantine, then victory truly would have been under the sign of the cross!

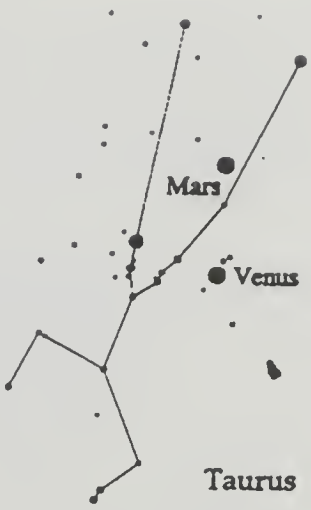
The significance of three planets may be demonstrable. One of the popular reverse designs of Constantine is a globe upon an altar. Above the altar are

Constantine

three stars. Roman coinage often depicted the seven planets as stars. This altar type was struck at various mints as early as 321 A.D.

Julian II

Julian II



20 April 360 A.D.

A celestial design also is found on the reverse of several coins of Julian II. A bull is depicted with a small star between the raised horns and a larger star above the shoulder of the bull. In the spring of 360 A.D., Julian's troops rose in revolt against Constantius, and Julian II was proclaimed as Augustus. On 4 May, 360 A.D., Venus consumed Mars between the horns of the bull (0.076 separation) as Taurus, the Bull, set in the western sky. Two weeks earlier, Mars was between the horns, and the brighter planet, Venus, rested on the shoulder of the bull.

In the November, 1995 issue of The Celator, David Wend states that Julian II often slaughtered bulls to the god Mars as victory omens. This adds additional strength to the argument that the planet Mars is shown on the coin.

In addition, the name of the mint that the produced the coin is found in exergue below the bull. Most of these coins of Julian II have a palm branch (peace?) on each side of the mint name. Some pieces, however, have a star (Mars?) on one side and a palm branch on the other, and another one has a star on one side and a wreath (victory?) on the other.

These symbols may be related to the commemorative symbols found on the Urbs Roma coins of Constantine, thus forming an astrological link between the two emperors. Although diametrically opposed in their belief of Christianity, their reliance upon divine celestial omens resulted in a common numismatic motif.

A MISSOURI RECORD

continued from the July, 1988 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

32. Obv. THE WASHINGTON, / 2 1/2 / BOWLING ALLEYS.
Rev. SCHMITZ & SHRODER /-•-/ 8TH & / • /WASHINGTON / BUILDING
24.8 mm. Round Bimetal (Brass w/ Aluminum center)

A similar token issued by the Desoto Bowling Alleys was published in a article by Terry Shaub in the July, 1993 issue of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics.

33. Obv. RAJA CAFE / H - J / 3414 N. UNION
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 c / IN TRADE
24.6 mm. Round Aluminum

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MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, located at Mercantile tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays. Admission is free of charge. New exhibits being added include St. Louis Civil War Store Cards and State coinage. Current exhibits include Imperial Russian Coinage, Coin Scales, Errors on Money, Masserated and Repaired Money, and Preparation of Minting of Money. Approximately forty cases of exhibits can be viewed. The museum also contains a sophisticated numismatic library. Tour information may be secured by calling 421-1819.

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ABEL BUELL'S CONNECTICUT COPPERS

by John A. Bush

The American Revolution put an end to England's restraint toward American coinage production. Connecticut was one of the first states to grant authority for right to strike copper coinage to a group of private individuals. These grantees were obligated to deliver to the state treasury a required proportionate number of the coined coppers and to retain the balance for their expenses and profits.

Samuel Bishop, John Goodrich, James Hillhouse, and Joseph Hopkins were conferred authority for the "Rights of Coinage for the State of Connecticut" by an Act of the General Assembly of Connecticut on October 20, 1785.

Abel Buell was appointed as the principal die sinker for this coinage, and he was to be responsible for the building of the coining equipment.

Buell was born on February 1, 1742, in Killingworth, Connecticut. He served his apprenticeship as a silversmith.

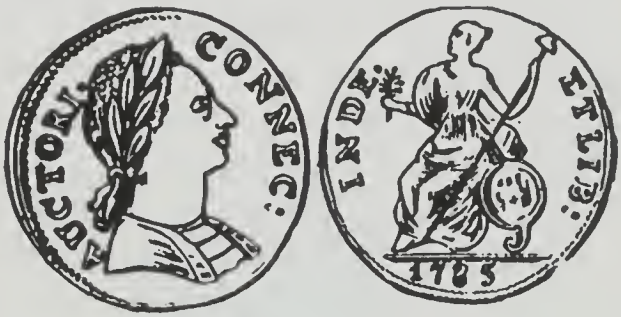
In January, 1764, Abel Buell was arrested for altering 1 shilling Connecticut bills to 30 shillings and passing an altered note to Zephaniah Clark. He was found guilty and sentenced on April 6, 1764 to life imprisonment, Buell was "marked" a convicted counterfeiter by having his right ear cut off and by having the letter "C" branded on his forehead.

Because of the expense attached to life sentences, commuted sentences were more the rule than the exception. Buell was released from prison on July 21, 1764, when the State Assembly conferred his petition "to stay within the town limits of Killingworth" after posting a 100 pound bound. He had to petition the State Assembly two more times (October, 1765 and October, 1766) supplicating "compassionate regard and pity on his youthful follies," before he was granted freedom of movement, but this time he was required to post a 200 pound bond.

From his release in 1764 until 1784, Abel Buell changed career directions numerous times. Occasionally Buell's occupations ran concurrently or converged resulting in important technical advancements as well as monumental financial obligations. Among his accomplishments are these: he was the first to cast metal type used for printing in America, and he was an adroit copperplate engraver who engraved Yale University's diplomas in the 1770's and the first map of the United States (by an American) in 1784. He invented a lapidary wheel for polishing gems; devised a coining press able to produce coppers at the rate of 120 per minute (twice the rate of other coining equipment of the time); and produced a Master "hub" in order to make numerous dies to strike the Connecticut copper coinage.

On November 25, 1785, Abel Buell, Pierpont Edwards, Jonathan Ingersol, and Elias Shipman, along with the original grantees for State of Connecticut coinage, organized a co-partnership. This partnership changed hands a few more

times until the "close of business" on June 1, 1787, when the registered owners were James Jarvis, Mark Leavenworth, Abel Buell, John Goodrich, and James Hillhouse. The mint that ceased to operate as of June 1, 1787, was founded in New Haven, Connecticut.



As the coinage of Connecticut constitutes a date set of 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, it is fair to presume that this operation was carried on at a different location after the closing of the mint in New Haven.

Abel Buell sailed for Europe after the mint in New Haven, Connecticut, ceased to operate. William Buell, Abel's son, and Reuben Harmon of Vermont formed a partnership to continue the Connecticut copper coinage using the Connecticut dies Abel left to William from the New Haven mint. Reuben Harmon was also involved in a partnership with Samuel Atlee and Thomas Machin in 1787. Since Reuben Harmon was a partner in the Machin Mills establishment and also a partner with William Buell in Rupert, Vermont, it is highly probable that Harmon acquired the remaining Connecticut dies to strike some of the 1787 Connecticut coppers and all of the 1788 issue at Machin Mills. The location of the Machin Mills facility was at New Grange, Ulster County (now Newburgh), New York.

Between 1785 and 1788, millions of Connecticut coppers were minted because of Abel Buell's previously mentioned numismatic inventions, i.e., a master "hub" and a coining press. Not much is known about the arrangement of this press. Because of Buell's master "hub" made a large quantity of dies, only a limited number of design elements needed to be added by hand; therefore, there are only slight differences among the numerous Connecticut dies. These coppers represent an early stage of mass production. There are 49 or so major types of Connecticut coppers and more than 350 die varieties.

Continued on bottom of next page

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FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

September 6-8, 1996	The 37th Illinois State Numismatic Association Annual coin show is held at the Best Western Hotel in Homewood, Illinois, intersection of I80 and Rt. 1.
October 24-27, 1996	The Professional Currency Dealers Association National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Henry VII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.
December 7-8, 1996	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Coin Show is in the Trophy Room of the Belle-Clair Fairgrounds in Belleville, Illinois, east of the junction of Rts. 13 and 159.
February 1-2, 1997	The 40th annual Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 7-9, 1997	The 33nd annual St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.
May 17-18, 1997	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
August 8-10, 1997	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY's 37th Annual Coin Festival is at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.

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After Abel Buell returned to the United States from England, his endeavors were directed toward cotton mills. He then went through another series of career changes but died penniless in the alms house in New Haven, Connecticut, on March 10, 1822.

Biographer Lawrence Wroth said Abel Buell's career "began in disgrace and ended in failure." However, from this brief outline of Abel Buell's numismatic contribution in regard to Connecticut coppers, we can definitely state that he played a significant role in the early development of the United States.

Editor's Note: The illustrations of Connecticut coin types were originally published in *J.W. Scott's Standard Coin Catalogue No. 2 The Copper Coins of the World*. New York: The J.W. Scott Co., Ltd. 1913 Edition.

Made for America: A Look at Colonial Coins

by Scott Lowenbaum

While researching coins of different designs made for the colonies, I discovered many different pieces of various designs and denominations. The first money issued for the colonies was hog money. It was struck on a brass-like substance and displayed large ships on the front side and a hog on the back side. The denominations were in Roman numerals. The next coin of interest was issued in Maryland in 1658. The second Lord Baltimore issued this coinage. On the obverse of this coin was a portrait of Cecil Baltimore, the second lord; on the reverse was the depiction of the Baltimore family crest. There were many denominations, ranging from the penny which was the smallest to the six pence which was the largest.

Other interesting pieces made for the colonies were introduced in 1681 by Mark Newby. One piece was a half pence while another piece was the smaller farthing. Both pieces depicted St. Patrick and were widely used in New Jersey.

The last group of coins reviewed in this article is the coinage of William Wood that first appeared in 1722. Wood had obtained a patent from King George I to produce coins for the Irish and American colonies. The design of Rosa Americana was chosen for circulation in America and the Hibernia Woods design was chosen for circulation in Ireland. These designs did not fare well in the countries for which they were intended. Consequently, the coins were redirected and the Hibernia Woods was seen in America while the Rosa Americana was seen in Ireland.

The Hibernia Woods was an interesting coin for the American colonies. On the obverse, it depicted King George I and on the reverse was a seated female holding a harp. These were struck in denominations of the penny and the farthing in the years 1722, 1723, and 1724. After this period, individual colonies began issuing coinage in 1793.

Editor's Note: The above illustrations of coins were originally published in *J.W. Scott's Standard Coin Catalogue No. 2 The Copper Coins of the World.* New York: The J. W. Scott Co., Ltd. 1913 Edition.

"PAPER CENTS"

by Cay and Malcolm Thompson

About forty years ago a unique collection of "paper pennies" was started by Malcolm C. Thompson. Having collected coins and paper money for years, he was intrigued by a passage of Scripture in which Jesus requested a penny. As a pastor, he felt he could combine this lead with his hobby, and he sorted out all of the one cent paper items in his collection and thought of a new way to add to them by finding one cent checks. He began to write to people whose names were of interest and ask if they would send a personal check in the amount of one cent (never to be cashed) to add to his collection.

At first he sought out names with a Biblical connection. Persons named Abraham, Adam, Jeremiah, and Paul sent checks. People named Deacon, Apostle, Saint, Bishop, Priest, Pope, and others also participated. Faith, Hope, Joy, Peace, Wisdom, and Mercy also sent their checks. There is a group of checks from people whose names form sayings, such as R. U. Cross, F. I. Liveright, Iona Lease, Otto Seymour, C. A. Monk, Will Gamble, I. Malone, Noah Mann, Never Fail, O. B. Ware, and Corrine Apple.

Some checks are from people whose names relate to their occupation: a bank official named Banker, a doctor named Heal, a sheriff named Laws, a funeral director named Bury, a treasurer named Cash, and a store owner named Proffitt.

Some special features add to some checks, for instance, Dr. Valentine was chairman for the Heart Fund the year he wrote his check dated on Valentine's Day. Layone Glenn sent her check with the note that her age was 103 1/2 years. The operator of a store selling cards to magicians sent his check on an ace of hearts card.

The signatures on some checks make them special because they are from famous people. Some are sports stars: Olympics medalist Bob Mathias, football coach Dana X. Bible, and basketball coach John Wooden. World War I ace Eddie Rickenbacker and helicopter designer Igor Sikorsky are in the collection as well as astronauts Neil Armstrong and Alan Shepard.

All of these checks are safely kept under lock and key, never to be reproduced, but pictures of them have been taken and a slide show has been developed. When asked how many checks he has, Thompson will reply "millions" because he has two checks signed by people whose names are Million. There are also checks signed by Cash, Penny, Nickel, and Dime.

Of course, it all started with the 1789 issue printed by Benjamin Franklin of the "One Penny Specie" when there was a copper shortage, and during our American history there have been other times when coins were scarce and paper substitutes were circulated. If our current trend of electronic banking continues, these one cent checks may in time be as unusual as the 1789 1/90th of a dollar paper penny. They have also been a lot of fun to collect.

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Due to the relocation of the Missouri Numismatic Library, the Ancient Coin Study Group will meet at locations to be announced in the Missouri Numismatic Society newsletter. Scheduled programs are:

1996

September 20	Gary Liming	Greek Terracotta Artifacts
November 15	Peter Lumaghi	The Coins and History of Bactria

1997

January 17	Dr. Harold Mare	Abila (Decapolis) Excavations Update
March 21	Ross Larson	Further Perspectives in Greek Coins from Crete
May 16	Michael Pfefferkorn	Coins of the Balkans: Ancient, Medieval and Modern

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ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.

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METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.

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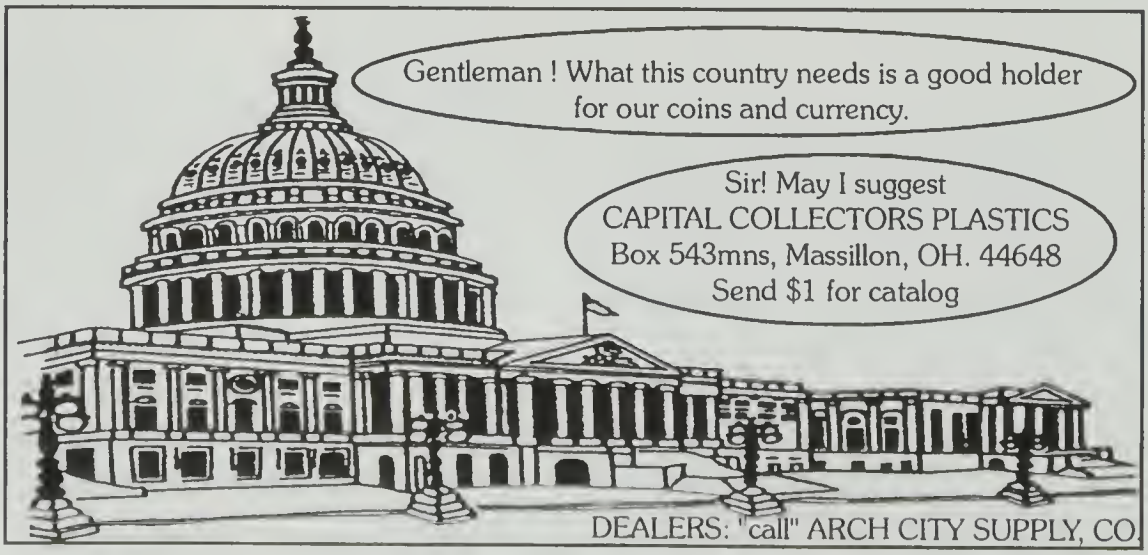
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OTTOMAN COINAGE IN EUROPE

The Ottoman Occupation

by Michael G. Pfefferkorn

The Ottoman Empire expanded into Europe from Anatolia. As the Ottoman Empire grew, the Byzantine empire shrank. The latter only included the area around the city of Constantinople when Mehmed II conquered it on May 29, 1453. The subjugation of Morea (southern Greece), Bosnia and Serbia soon followed the death of the Byzantine Empire. Suleiman I, "the Magnificent" (1520-1566), defeated Hungary at the Battle of Mohacs in 1526. The death of King Louis plunged Hungary into civil war. The country split into two parts. In 1529, Ottoman forces reached the gates of Vienna, Austria. The sixteenth century Ottoman empire dominated half of Hungary and all three parts of Romania. The Turks absorbed Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Greece. Turkish pressure on Christian Europe continued during the 16th and 17th centuries. Numerous battles tested Turkish strength. In 1683, they again laid siege to Vienna. During the 1700's, Ottoman strength began to wane and during the following century most of southeastern European slipped from their control.

Silver Akcheh in the Balkans

The monetary mainstay of Ottoman Empire was the akcheh (literally, little white thing), a small (14 mm.) silver coin issued from a variety mints both in Europe and Asia Minor. Akchehs were struck with the sultan's name on the obverse and mint and the sultan's accession date on the reverse.

Early European conquests (1419-1481) are documented by akchehs bearing mint names of Constantinople, Serres, Uskub, Edirne, and Nova.Under Selim I (1512-1520), there were seven European mints. Between 1520 and 1640, at many as eighteen mints functioned in areas now labeled Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and Cyprus. Twenty-eight mint names are currently known for Ottoman Europe. Most minted silver; however, copper coins were struck at Edirne, Constantinople, Sarajevo (Saray and Bosna), and Tripolitza.

Extensive wars were costly to the Turks. Periodic reductions weight reductions of the akcheh reflect the effects of inflation over the years. The following is quoted from the Introduction p. xxxiv of Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum Vol. VIII:

> "Mohammad IV. Base ghurooshes struck in Bosnia, Albania and Belgrade to pay the troops, = 118 a. [akcheh] In 1065 [A.H.], says Na'eema', there was not an akcheh in the treasury to pay the army; the ghuroosh (Austrian) was at 80 a, the asadee (Dutch) ghuroosh at 70. The money-changers would only accept akchehs at their intrinsic value by weight; and good money had to be given by the Government for the clipped akchehs which had suffered from Jewish shears, and were known as "Gipsy-Akchehs" (Chingane Akchasi), or "Tavern-Akchehs;" and with this base coin the army was paid, with the well-known result of the "Riot of the Aghas."

> Suleyman II. In great stress for warlike expenses, it was decided to coin 800 manghirs out of an oke of copper, and call two manghirs equal to one akcheh, and soon the manghir was declared to be equal to the akcheh. Manghirs were struck throughout Bosnia and Albania; so that copper pieces became very common, and gold and silver coins very scarce. In 1102 the ghuroosh was reckoned at 120 akchehs, and went for 160;..."

The term, ghuroosh, was a corruption of groschen or gros found in Christian Europe.

Coinage reforms minimized the role of the akcheh. New denominations appeared in the Turkish monetary system and by the close of the seventeenth century, most European Ottoman coins were struck at Kostantaniye (Constantinople) or Edirne (Adrianople).

Collecting Ottoman and Other Contemporary Coins

Although some issues are scarce to rare, the main difficulty in collecting Ottoman coins is the Arabic writing which is unfamiliar to most western collectors. Variations in calligraphy can make the study as frustrating as it is rewarding; however, patience and study will make the task easier. Some mints are elusive, but the akcheh is still affordable to the average collector.

Pictures, which transcend language barriers, are an alternative tool to understanding the various Ottoman coin series. Jem Sultan's *Coins of the Ottoman Empire* has one volume of text and a second volume of illustrations. Current world coin collector guides are sufficiently illustrated to provide easy identification of modern issues. Some dealers lists are also helpful.

Early modern Ottoman coinage, which begins in Anatolia during the 14th century, is more challenging than modern issues. The mints are the most numerous in the 16th century. With the exception of O. Codrington's *A Manual of Musalman Numismatics*, the standard references fail to locate the Ottoman mints and none of them provide adequate maps. Although Codrington's book is still useful, some information is undoubtedly out of date as are some of the transliterations. All English language specialist books on Ottoman numismatics predate the current Balkan political state of affairs. The charts below were compiled to aid the collector of modern coins in choosing which older Ottoman coins would add depth to his or her Balkan coin collection.

Numerous collecting strategies are possible. Opposing empires, definitive wars, cultural history, or the Ottoman empire itself could be studied. Coins of the second last Byzantine emperor and the first sultan to issue coins from Constantinople are scarce but affordable. The Battle of Mohacs could be recalled by relatively common coins of Suleiman I and Louis of Hungary. A study of medieval South Slavic kingdoms could incorporate Turkish, Serbian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, and Byzantine elements. The impact of Ottoman culture can be illustrated by imperial coinage and modern Balkan commemoratives. Combining one's imagination with a study of history and geography will generate more options.

A Geographic Listing of Ottoman Balkan Mints based on information written by Stephen Album, O. Codrington, Nuri Pere and Jem Sultan.

Note: The author gratefully acknowledges the aid of Stephen Album in compiling the following reference lists of Ottoman mints in the Balkans.

Rarity given is for akchehs unless otherwise indicated. In some cases, a mint town was known by more than one name or spelling. The rendering of names has been done as faithfully as possible to local spellings. Due to the many languages and several alphabets involved, alternative spellings of the mint names are also given.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

R Bosna (Saray) = Sarajevo in Bosnia-Hercegovina. This place was known as Bosna Saray, ie. the Saray (House) on the Bosna River. Sarajevo also went by the mint name of Saray. Sarajevo was the site of the assassination on June 28, 1914 of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, Sophia. That act began world War I. As part of Yugoslavia, Sarajevo was host to the 1984 Winter Olympics. Since it is the capital city of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Sarajevo became the main focus of Serb separatist attacks in the Bosnian civil war.

S Chanicha (Cianitza, Caynice, Canice) = Cajnice is located s.e. of Gorazde. in the southern portion of the Serb sector of Bosnia-Hercegovina near Montenegro, a part of Yugoslavia. This mint name is often confused with the name Canca which is, in itself,a misinterpretation of the Arabic writing. Besides Chanicha, the mint of Khanjah (located near Sivas in Anatolia and later called Gumushane) is also mistranscribed as Canca. Although variations in script styles occur, Chanicha and Khanjah are never written the same way.

R Saray (Bosna) = Sarajevo in Bosnia-Hercegovina. (see Bosna)

S Sribarnijah = Srebrenica (Srebernitza, Saibernik) in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Srebrenica lies in the northeastern corner of the Bosnian sector of Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

****

REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

RR Aukri (Uhri, Ochrida) = Ohrid is situated on the east coast of Lake Ohrid on the western frontier of the Republic of Macedonia.

C Karatova = Kratovo in Republic of Macedonia, located between Skopje and Kamenitsa Monastir = Bitola in the southwestern corner of the Republic of Macedonia, east of Lake Prespa. Ottomans ruled 1383-1913. (1327 yr.3 = 1911 A.D. city visit coinage only - S)

S Qucaniye (Kujaniyah, Kocaniye) = Kochane which is located southeast of Kratova in the Republic of Macedonia.

C Uskub (Uskup) = Skopje in the Republic of Macedonia. Skopje, a capital of medieval Serbia, was ruled by Turks 1392-1913.

****

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

This is the latest version of the Yugoslavian state. In 1990- 1991, the older government collapsed with the secession of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia remained the core of a dream of a nation composed of all South Slavs. Because Bosnian Serbs are resisting efforts to keep them in a Bosnian federation, the near future may see further boundary changes. Ottoman numismatic presence exists in several portions of the reduced Yugoslav republic.

SERBIA - REPUBLIC

S Bulghrad = Belgrade in Serbia (capital of the Yugoslav Federated Republic). This city was the core of the medieval state of Serbia. It is again the capital of political leaders who wish to create a "Greater Serbia."

KOSOVO-METIHIJA AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE

- Kosova = Kosovo in Kosovo-Metohija which is currently seeking independence. Kosovo is crucial to Serb identity even though the town was the site of two major military defeats. The Ottoman Turks crushed a coalition of Serbs, Bosnians, and Albanian on June 20, 1389 and defeated Hungarian forces under Janos Hunyadi on October 17, 1448. The Ottoman victories ended Serbian independence until the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century. (1327 yr.3 = 1911 A.D. city visit coinage only - S)

C Novar = Novobrdo in Kosovo-Metohija. According to both Pere and Album, it is the same as Novibardo. The name was changed to Novibardo by time of the reign of Selim II.

C Novibardo = Novobrdo in Kosovo-Metohija. (see Novar)

MONTENEGRO - REPUBLIC

- Kara Tagh means Black Mountain, which also translates to Montenegro. This mint designation was used on a rare Ottoman medal.

****

ROMANIA

R Mudava = Moldova Noua in western Romania about 50 miles upstream from the Iron Gate of the Danube River, a two mile long gorge with rapids that lies between Orsova and Turnu-Severin. Moldova Noua is south-southeast of Timisoara which was held by the Turks 1551-1716.

The rebellion against dictator Nicolai Ceausecu began with protests in Timisoara.

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BULGARIA

R Filibe = Plovdiv, Plovdiv province, Bulgaria. This was the ancient Philippopolis or Eumolpias. A coin of this ancient town was part of the design of a 10 Leva Bulgarian commemorating the 1975 Olympic Congress.

RRR Nigbolu = Nikopol (Nikopolis) in Pleven province, Bulgaria. In 1396 Bayazed I defeated a coalition of European forces under Sigismund of Hungary here. Turkish forces were defeated at Nikopol in 1595 and 1598. Russians burned the city in 1877.

S-R Sofiya = Sofia in Sofia province, Bulgaria. Sofia was part of the Ottoman Empire 1382-1878.

****

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GREECE

R Salanik = Salonika in Thessaloniki department of Greek Macedonia. This is the ancient Therma which was later renamed Thessaloniki (Thessalonica). Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins were struck here. Ottoman Turks occupied Salonika 1430-1912. (akchehs R; 1327 yr.3 = 1911 A.D. city visit coinage - S)

C Serez (Serres) = Serres in Serrai department of Greek Macedonia. This town also used the mint name of Siruz (q.v.). Since use of the two names overlaps chronologically, there is some speculation that possibly two locations may have existed. Turkish presence here lasted from 1383 to 1913.

C Sidrekipsi = Akra Sidhirokastron (Siderokastron), a commune in the Serrai department of Greek Macedonia.

S Siruz (Siroz, Serez) = Serres in Greek Macedonia. (see Serez)

R Tripolitza = Tripolis in Arcadia department, Peloponnesos province, Greece. (Copper manghirs only)

S Yenisehir = Larissa in Larissa department, Thessaly province,Greece. (Yenisehir is Turkish for "new town.")

RR Sakiz = Chios (Sakis Adasi, Scio), a department of Greece and part of the Southern Sporades Islands in the Greek Archipelago. [gold - R and silver - RR]

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CYPRUS

RR Qibris (Kibris) = Cyprus. The island of Cyprus became Ottoman territory in 1571. Great Britain administered the island (1878-1914, annexed it in 1914, and gave it crown colony status (1925-1960). Cyprus became

independent in 1960 but lost forty percent of its territory to insurgents after a Turkish invasion in 1974. Greeks and Turks were forcibly separated. A Turkish Cypriot state was proclaimed in 1983, but there has been no recognition by the international community.

****

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY - EUROPEAN PROVINCES

C Adrina = Edirne (Adrianople) in Edirne province, European Turkey. Edirne was the site of the Visigothic victory over Rome (378 A.D.) and the defeat of the Bulgarians by emperor Theodore II (1254 A.D.). Ottoman troops took control in 1361. (akchehs C; 1327 yr.2 = 1910 A.D. city visit coinage - S)

R Gelibolu (Gallipoli) in Canakkale province, European Turkey. Gallipoli was conquered by the Turks in 1354. It is better remembered for Winston Churchill's ill-fated attack on the Ottoman Empire in World War I.

C Qustantiniyah (Constantinople) = Istanbul, Istanbul province in European Turkey. Qustantiniyah was the mint name for this city from the beginning of the Ottoman conquest to the the collapse of their empire. By the 17th century, Constantinople became the most important mint of the Ottoman empire. Istanbul became the official name in 1930.

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Two mints, Zamindrah in Serbia and Varna in Bulgaria, have been reported but both reports are now believed to erroneous readings of the mint name Edirne (Adrianople). - S. Album)

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Reverse Of An Akcheh Issued By Bayezid II

عز نصره	= Aze Nasrah	= May his victory be glorious
ضرب	= Zarbe	= struck
في	= Fe	= in
نوار	= Nvar	= Novar (name of mint)
سنه	= Saneh	= year
٨٨٦	= 886	= 886 (1481 A.D.)

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO BALKAN MINT LOCATIONS ADJUSTED TO 1996 GEO-POLITICAL STATUS

MINT NAME	CURRENT NAME	LOCATION
Adrina (Adrianople)	Edirne	European Turkey
Aukri (Uhri, Ochrida)	Ohrid	Republic of Macedonia
Bosna (Saray)	Sarajevo	Bosnian sector of Bosnia-Hercegovina
Bulghrad	Belgrade	Serbia, Yugoslavia
Chanicha (Cianitza, Caynice, Canice)	Cajnice	Serb sector of Bosnia-Hercegovina
Filibe	Plovdiv	Bulgaria
Gelibolu	Gallipoli	European Turkey
Karatova	Kratovo	Republic of Macedonia
Kosova	Kosovo	Kosovo-Metohija, Yugoslavia
Monastir	Bitola	Republic of Macedonia
Mudava	Moldova Noua	Romania
Nigbolu (Nikopolis)	Nikopol	Bulgaria
Novar	Novobrdo	Kosovo-Metohija, Yugoslavia
Novibardo	Novobrdo	Kosovo-Metohija, Yugoslavia
Qibris (Kibris)	Cyprus	Cyprus
Qucaniye (Kujaniyah, Kocaniye)	Kochane	Republic of Macedonia
Qustantiniyah (Constantinople)	Istanbul	European Turkey
Sakiz (Sakis Adasi, Scio)	Chios	Greece
Salanik	Salonika	Greek Macedonia
Saray (Bosna)	Sarajevo	Bosnian sector of Bosnia-Hercegovina
Serez (Serres)	Serres	Greek Macedonia
Sidrekipsi (Siderokastron)	Akra Sidhirokastron	Greek Macedonia
Siruz	Serres	Greek Macedonia
Sofiya	Sofia	Bulgaria
Sribarnijah	Srebrenica (Srebernitza, Saibernik)	Serb sector of Bosnia-Hercegovina
Tripolitza	Tripolis	Greece
Uskub (Uskup)	Skopje	Republic of Macedonia
Yenisehir	Larissa	Greece

NOTE: Kara Tagh, which means Black Mountain (Montenegro), only appears on a medal and is not a mint place.

A GEOGRAPHICAL GUIDE TO OTTOMAN MINTS IN THE BALKANS ADJUSTED TO 1996 GEO-POLITICAL STATUS

Note: The inconsistent manner of listing current political units was done to distinguish between the two Macedonias - the Slavic Republic of Macedonia and the Greek province of Macedonia.

CURRENT NAME	MINT NAME	POLITICAL UNIT
Akra Sidhirokastron	Sidrekipsi	Greek Macedonia
Belgrade	Bulghrad	Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia
Bitola	Monastir	Republic of Macedonia
Canjice	Chanicha	Bosnia-Hercegovina
Chios	Sakiz	Greece
Cyprus	Qibris	Cyprus
Edirne	Adrina	European Turkey
Gallipoli	Gelibolu	European Turkey
Istanbul	Qustantiniyah	European Turkey
Kochane	Qucaniye	Republic of Macedonia
Kosovo	Kosova	Kosovo-Metohija
Kratovo	Karatova	Republic of Macedonia
Larissa	Yenisehir	Greece
Moldova Noua	Mudava	Romania
Nikopol	Nigbolu	Bulgaria
Novibrdo	Novar	Kosovo-Metohija
	Novobrdo	Kosovo-Metohija
Ohrid	Aukri (Uhri)	Republic of Macedonia
Plovdiv	Filibe	Bulgaria
Salonika	Salanik	Greek Macedonia
Sarajevo	Bosna (Saray)	Bosnia-Hercegovina
	Saray (Bosna)	Bosnia-Hercegovina
Serres	Serez	Greek Macedonia
	Siroz	Greek Macedonia
Skopje	Uskub	Republic of Macedonia
Sofia	Sofiya	Bulgaria
Srebrenica	Sribarnijah	Bosnia-Hercegovina
Tripolis	Tripolitza	Greece

OTTOMAN SULTANS AND THEIR BALKAN MINTS 1419 - 1648

Note: The mint-ruler chart is based on the works of Nuri Pere and Jem Sultan with additions from specimens known to be in the collection of Tübingen University. The Tübingen collection was formerly owned by Stephen Album. Other mint ruler combinations have been published in later literature. It is still possible to find unpublished or rare mint-ruler combinations in the Ottoman series.

Mint Name	Mustafe Celebi 822/1419	Mehmed I 816/1413	Murad II 824/1421	Mehmed II 848/1411	Bayezid II 886/1481	Selim I 918/1512	Suleiman I 926/1520	Selim II 974/1566	Murad III 982/1574	Mehmed III 1003/1595	Ahmed I 1012/1603	Mustafa I (1) 1026/1617	Osman II 1027/1618	Mustafa I (2) 1031/1622	Murad IV 1032/1633	Ibrahim 1049/1640	MEHMED IV 1058/1648
Adrina (Edirne)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Aukri (Ochrida)										*							
Bosna (Saray) ◊																	
Bulghrad							*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Chaniza							*	*	*	*							
Filibe									*	*	*						
Gelibolu					*	*					*						
Karatova					*	*	*	*	*	*							
Mudava							*										
Nigbolu															*		
Novar			*	*	*	*	*					*					
Novibardo							*	*	*	*	*		*		*		
Qibris										*	*				*		
Qucaniye							*	*	*								
Qustantiniyah				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
Sakiz									*	*							
Salanik									*	*					*		
Saray (Bosna)									*	*					*		
Serez (Serres)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*								
Sidrekipsi							*	*	*	*	*		*		*		
Siruz (Siroz)			§				*	*		*	*		*		*		
Sofiya													*		*		
Sribarnijah							*	*	*	*							
Tripolitza ¤							*		*								
Uskub				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*		
Yenisehir							*		*	*			*	*	*		

Three Balkan mint names were used only in modern times and were excluded from the mint/ruler chart. Kara Tagh appears only on a rare 19th century medal. Kosova and Monastir were used on a series of 1910/1911 city visit coinage.

Other important notes on the mint/ruler chart are as follows:

◊ Bosna is an alternate name for Saray. At present it is known to have been used on coppers of Suleiman II and on a 19th century medal

§ The Siroz issue of Murad II may not exist. Siroz is currently believed to be the same place as Serez, although overlapping issues may suggest two different locations.

¤ The Tripolitza (Tripolis) mint struck only copper coins. Early Ottoman coppers were also struck at Edirne and Qustantiniyah.

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ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

by
Gary Liming

The Ancient Coinage Study Group is jointly sponsored by the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri with a misssion to advance the study of and interest in ancient and medieval coinage.

Since its inception in 1980, the group has provided many enjoyable programs to anyone interested numismatics of the ancient or medieval numismatics. Each of these presentations have been accompanied by slide shows or the display of actual coins. Last season's programs were "the Siliqua - Silver Examples of the Byzantine" with several representative examples presented, "Travelling in Greece" with an emphasis on life at an archaeological excavation where coins were found, "More from Abila (Decapolis) Excavations" with a slide show of an excavation in Jordan, "Dated Medieval Coins" with an introduction to dating these interesting and often overlooked coins, and "Collecting Derived Copin Types" with examples of how coin styles were imitated and became widespread across geographic regions.

Other activities include the "show and tell" sessions during which attendees bring their interesting coins to provide a starting point for group discussion. Members also bring in challenging coins to see if the group can match the original attribution.

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Due to the relocation of the Missouri Numismatic Library, we will meet at locations to be announced in the Missouri Numismatic Society newsletter.

The program schedule for 1996-1997 is listed below. If you have an interest in knowing more about ancient numismatics or if you just an interest in classical times, please come and join us!

1996

September 20	Gary Liming	Greek Terracotta Artifacts
November 15	Peter Lumaghi	The Coins and History of Bactria

1997

January 17	Dr. Harold Mare	Abila (Decapolis) Excavations Update
March 21	Ross Larson	Further Perspectives in Greek Coins from Crete
May 16	Michael Pfefferkorn	Coins of the Balkans: Ancient, Medieval and Modern

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club will meet on the fourth Sunday afternoon from August through November, 1996. Beginning in January, 1997, meetings will be held on the second Sunday of each month.

Trading begins at 1:30 p.m. The meeting starts at 2:15 p.m. and concludes with a program and auction. Meetings are currently held at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot. The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis MO 63141.

1996

August 25	Jerry Faintich	European Coins
September 22	Curt Farley	Oriental Coins
October 27	Dave Frank	World Paper Money
November 24	Jim Watson	Researching Civil War Sutler Notes
December 15	————	Annual Christmas Party
1997		
January 12	Harold Koirtyohann	Falklands Islands Coinage
February 9	Bill Kaiser	Annual Quiz
March 9	Curt Farley	Oriental Numismatics
April 13	Bill Armstrong	Inflationary Trend of Mexican Currency
May 11	Edward Herder	MPC's - Military Payment Certificates
June 8	Don Rusk	Money of German States and Parties before 1870
July 13	Paul Leistritz	A Numismatic Topic of Interest
August 10	Bahelebi Mebrat	Ethiopian Coinage
September 14	Alex Adams	Medieval Russian Coinage of the Feudal Period
October 12	Ed Schroeder	"Early Beginnings in Numismatics"
November 9	Roger Schmidt	Comments about Medals, Medallions and Medalettes

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MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, silent auction and bourse. For additional information, write to M.N.S., P.O.Box 410652, St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

1996

August 28	David Frank	Numismatic Renaissance of 1916: The Liberty Walking Half Dollar
September 25	Alan Pickup	Topic on Mexico to be announced
October 22	William Vaughan	Stamps and Writing on Civil War Notes
November 20	John Bush	Small Cents
December 17	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment	Schneithorst's Inn

1997

January 22	Jim Watson	U. S. Internment Camp Money
February 26	Mike Dwyer	Love Tokens
March 26	————	Annual 50-lot Auction
April 23	David Grant	to be announced
May 28	Terry Schaub	Tokens
June 25	Michael Pfefferkorn	Ancient Balkan Numismatics
July 23	Bob Cochran	to be announced
August 27	David Frank	Numismatic Renaissance of 1916: The Winged Liberty Head Dime
September 24	Ken Thompson	Plantation Tokens of Costa Rica
October 22	Norm Bowers	to be announced
November 19	John Bush	to be announced

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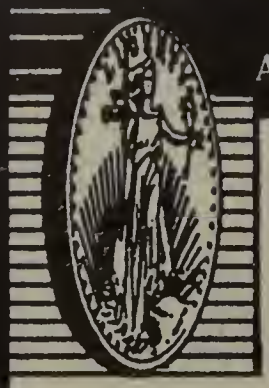

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